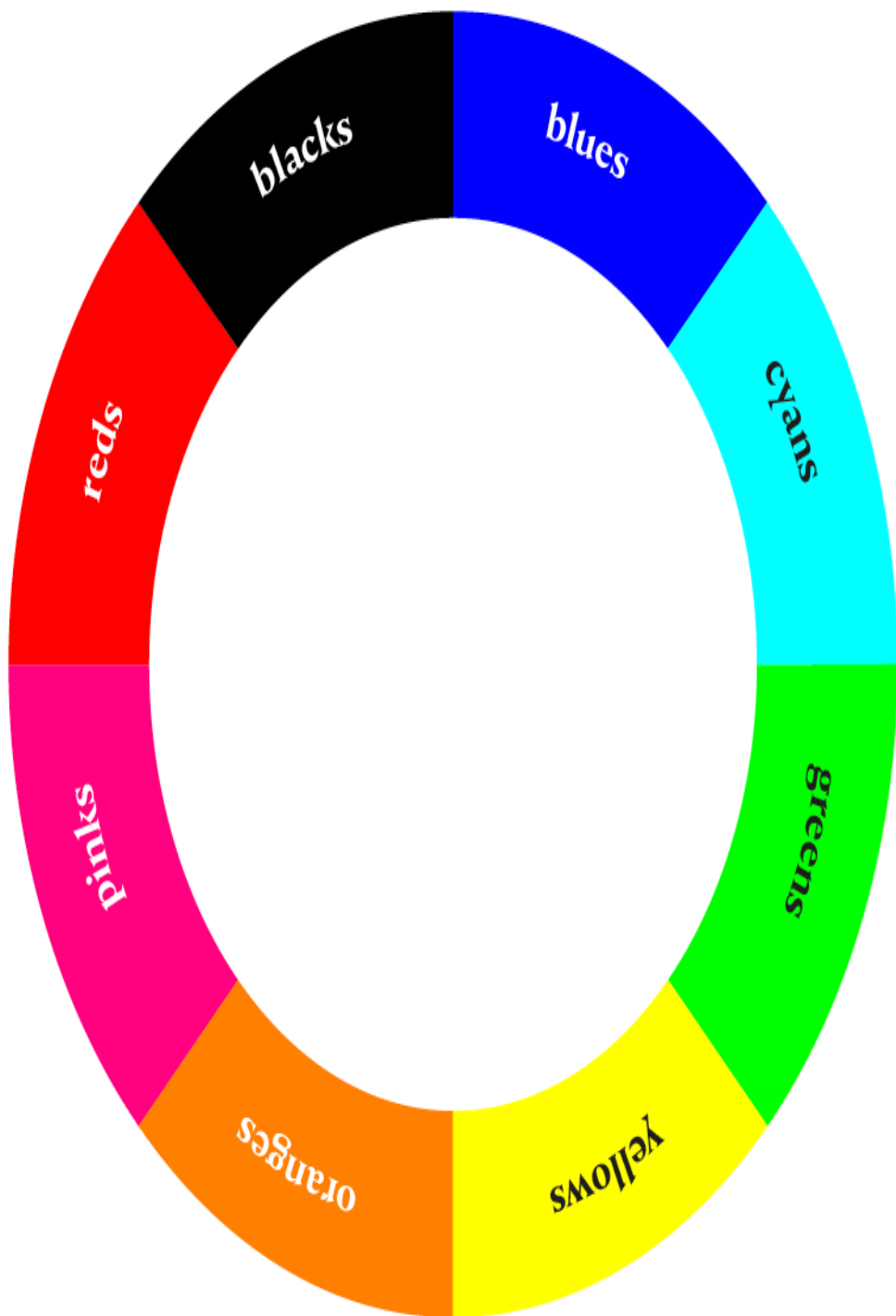
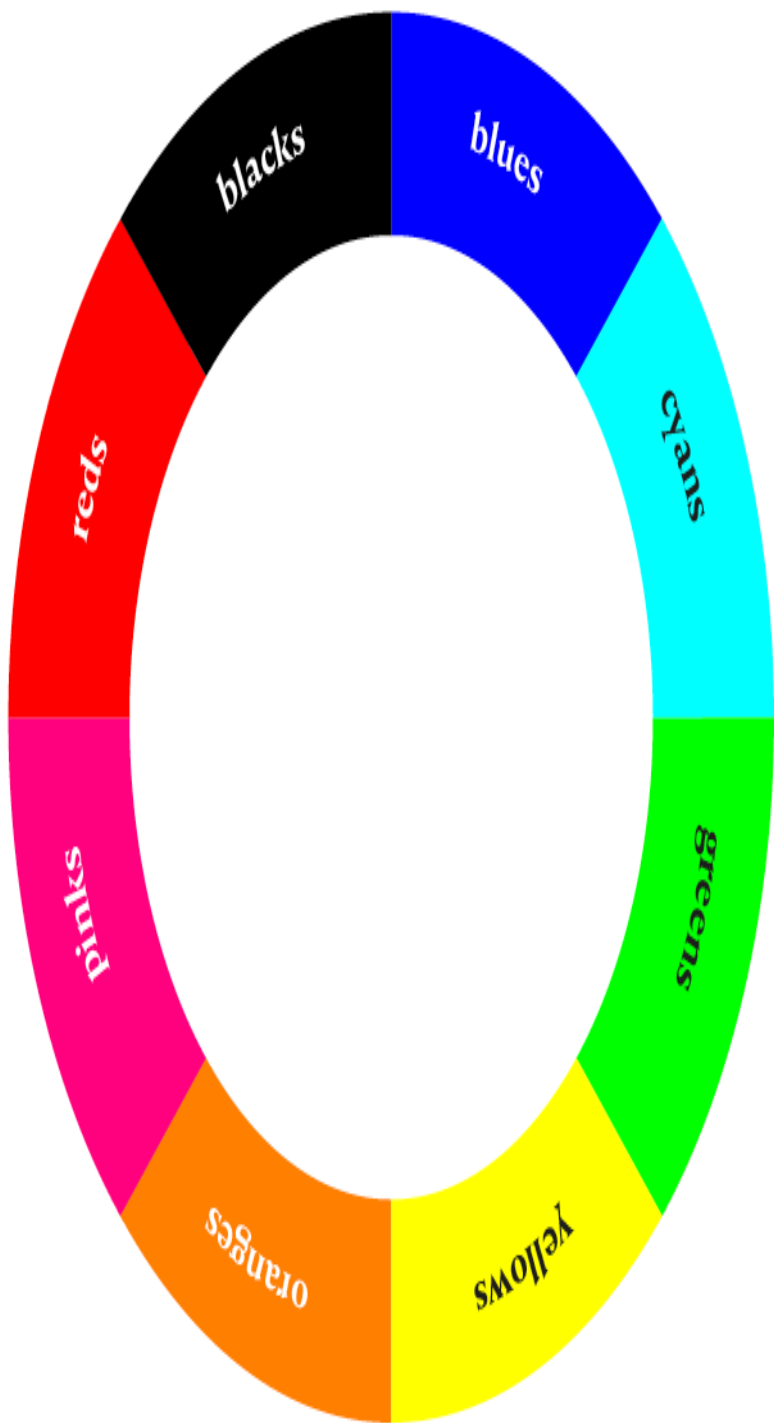


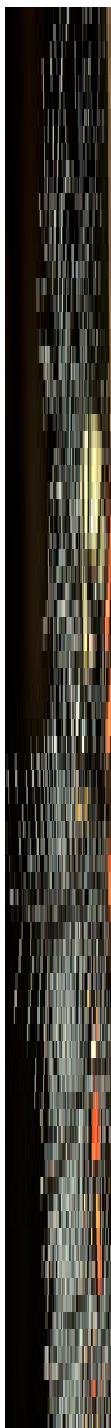
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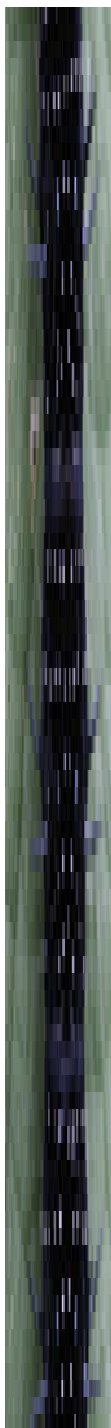


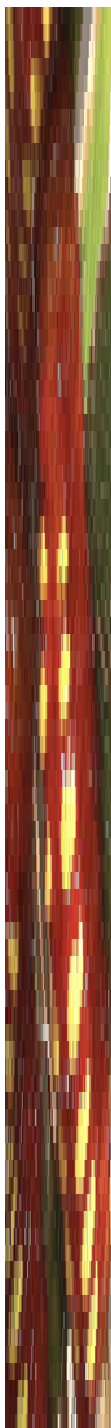










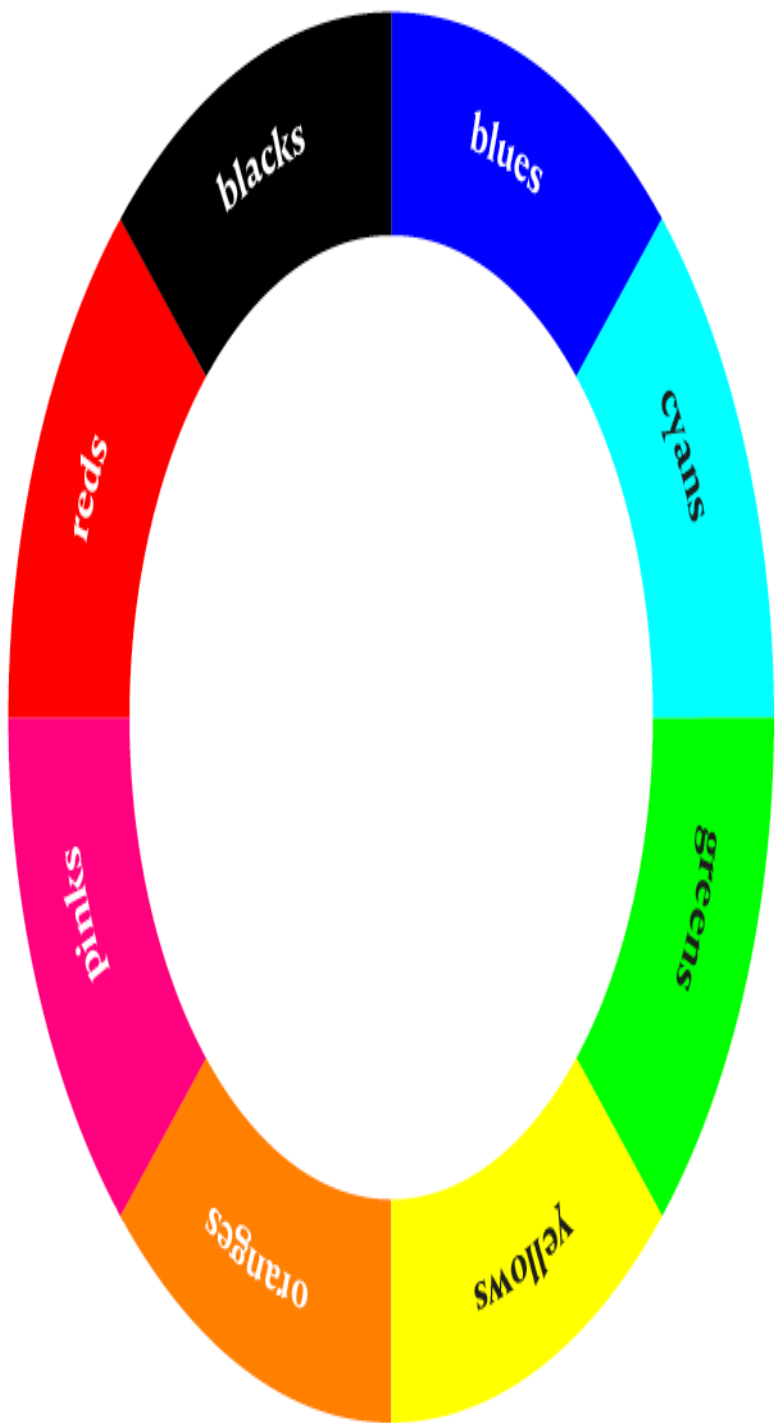


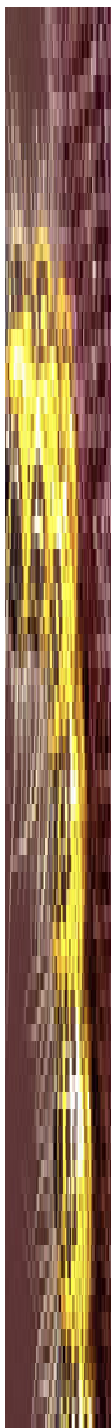


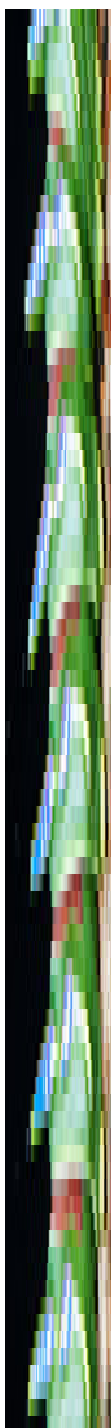


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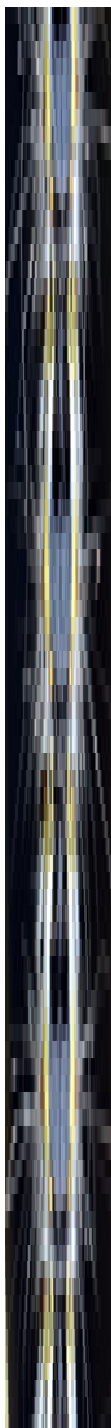
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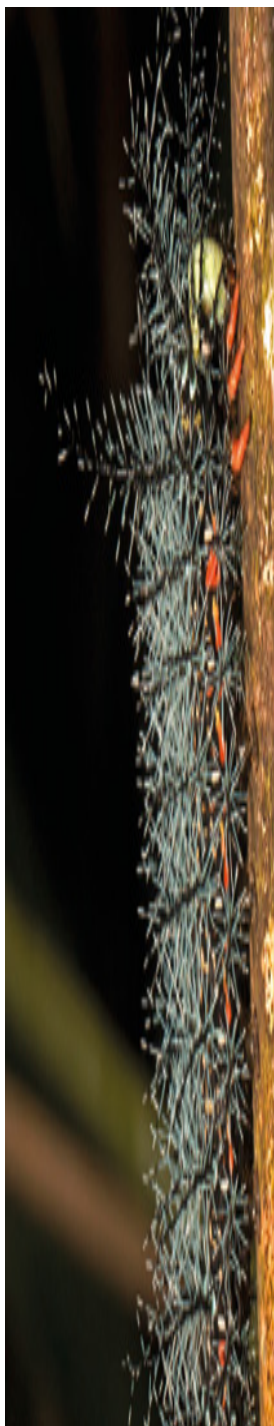
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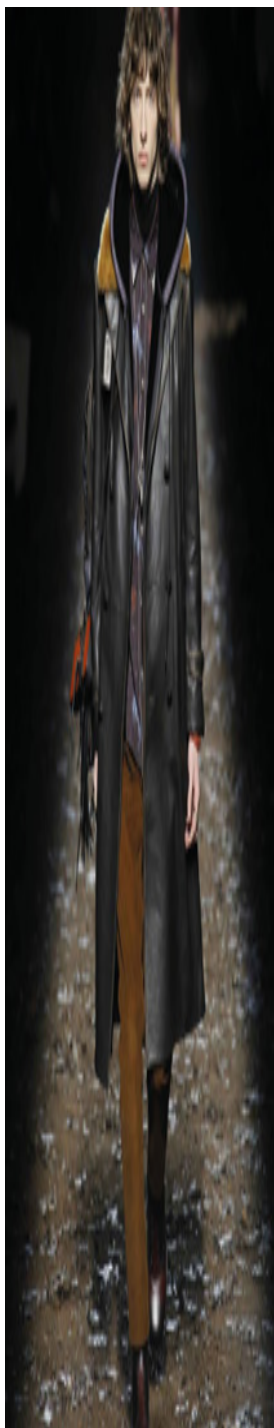
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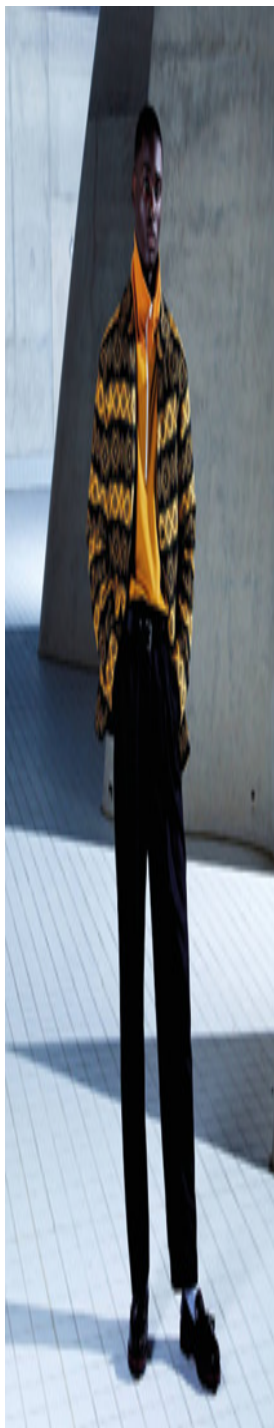
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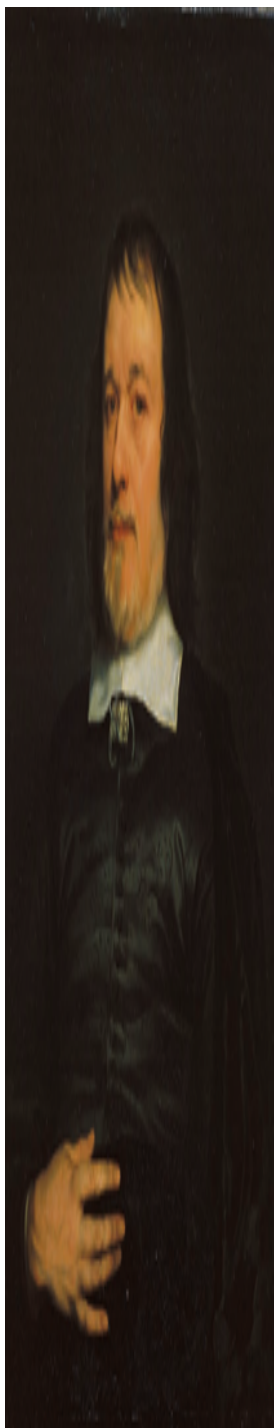
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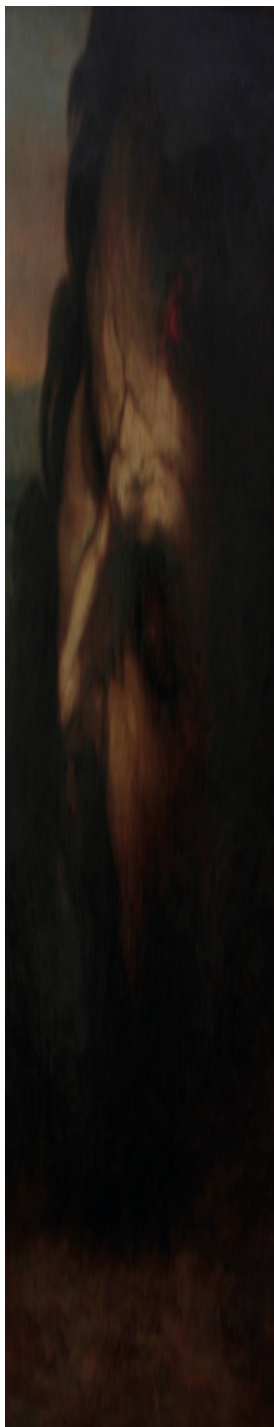
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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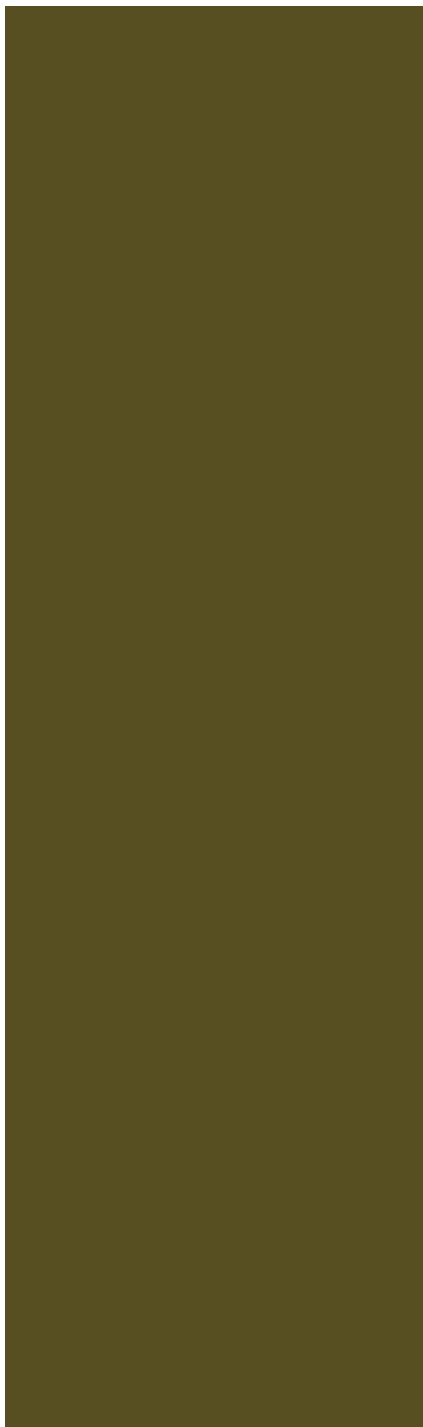
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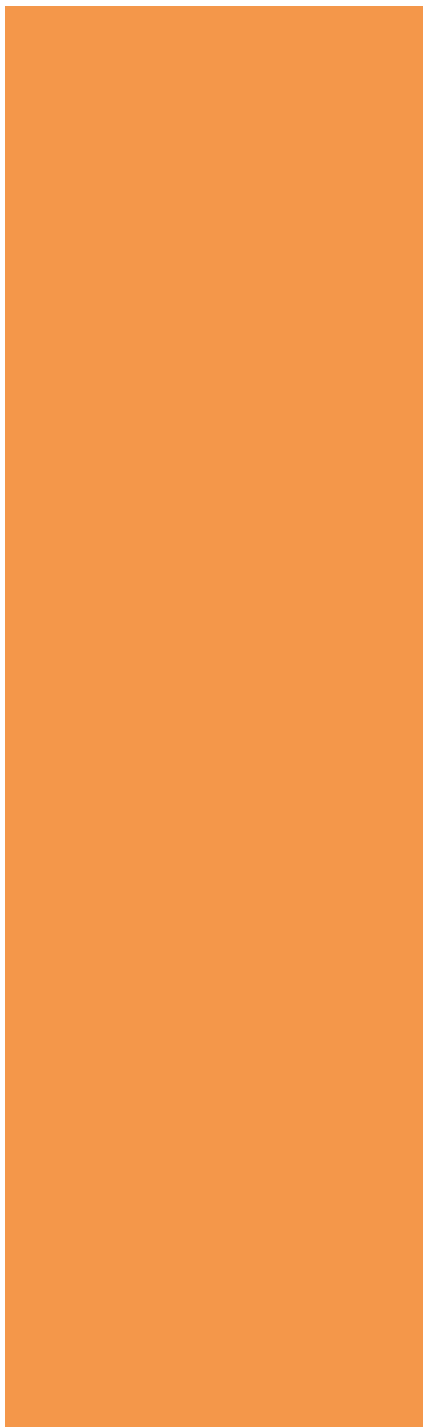
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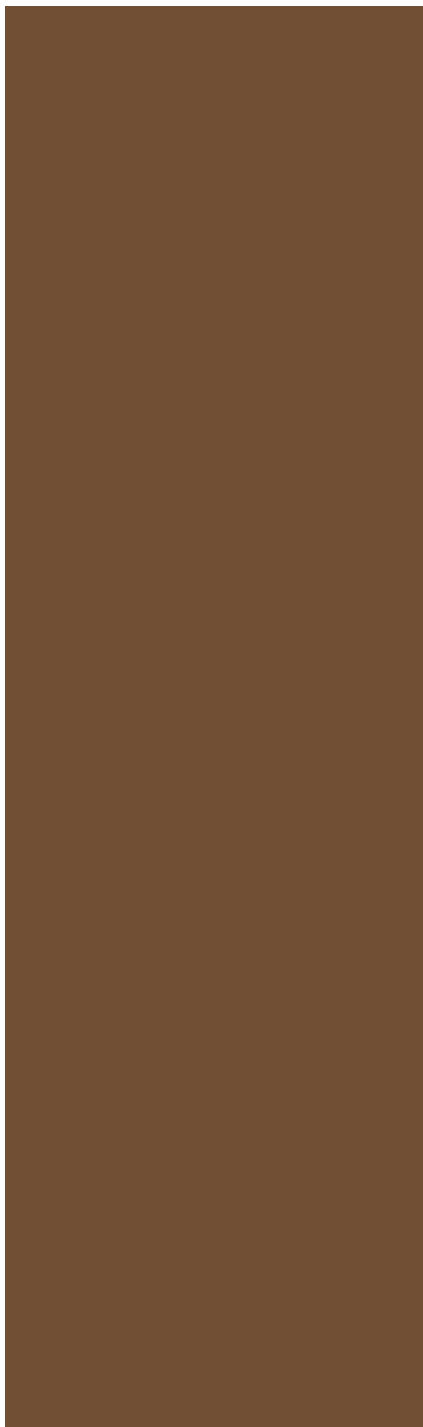
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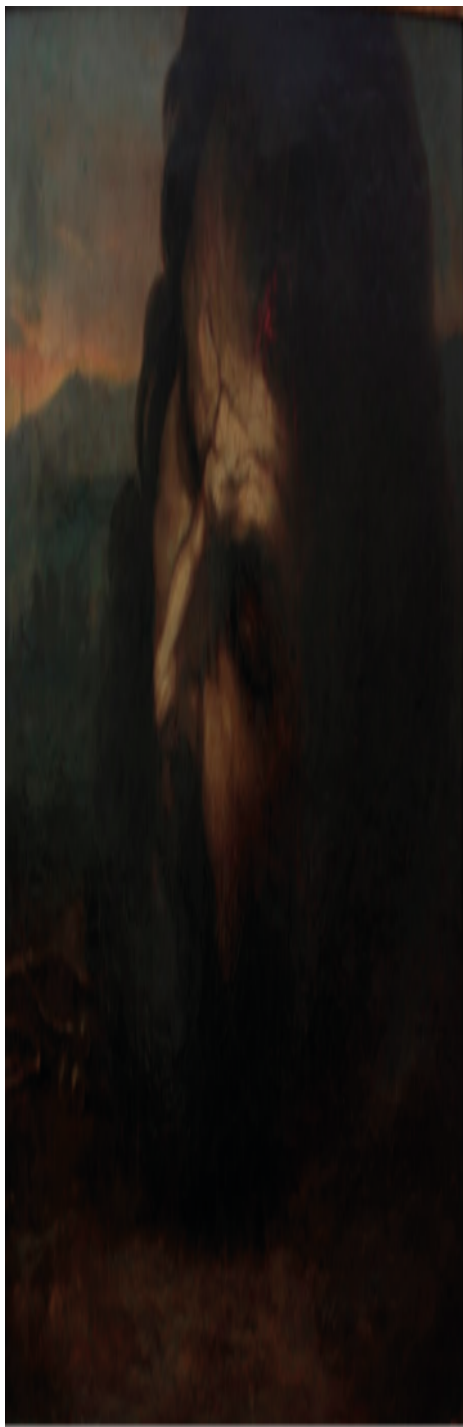








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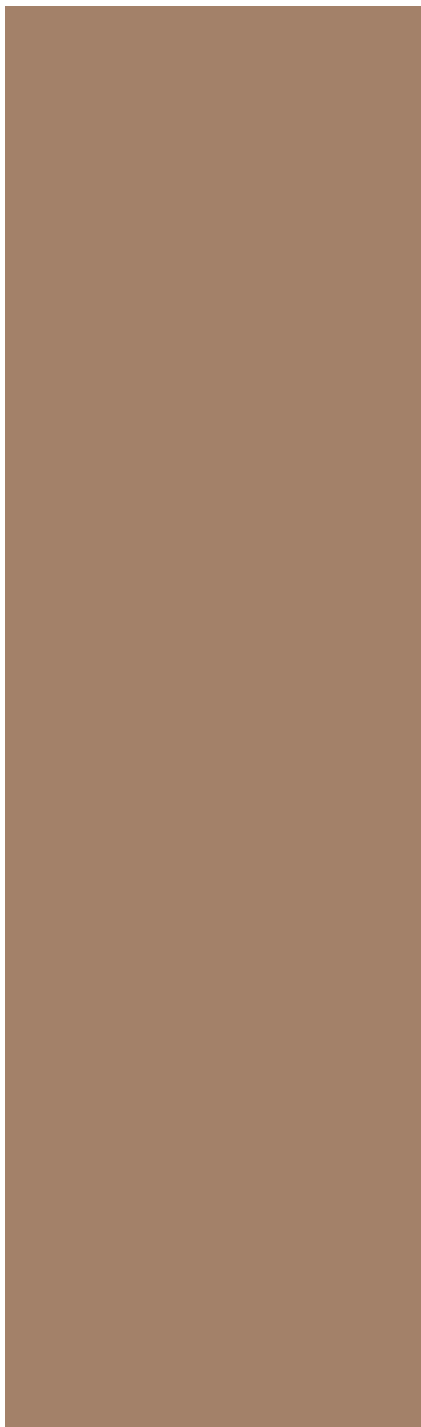


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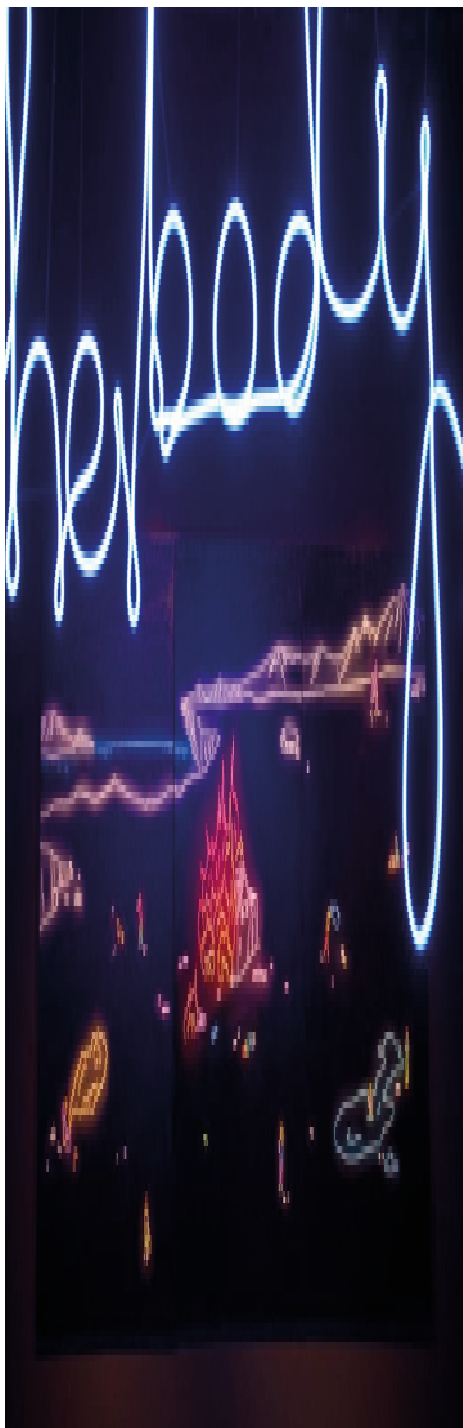








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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998 (Department of Health 1999). The number of people employed in the health sector has increased by 1.2 million, from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1998.

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care and services provided by the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out a framework for the regulation of health care providers. The Act also sets out a number of objectives for the health care system, including the need to improve the quality of care and services, to ensure that care is safe and effective, and to ensure that care is accessible to all.

The Health Care Act 1999 also sets out a number of measures to improve the quality of care and services, including the introduction of a new system of regulation, the introduction of a new system of accreditation, and the introduction of a new system of inspection. The Act also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is safe and effective, including the introduction of a new system of risk management, the introduction of a new system of patient safety, and the introduction of a new system of clinical governance.

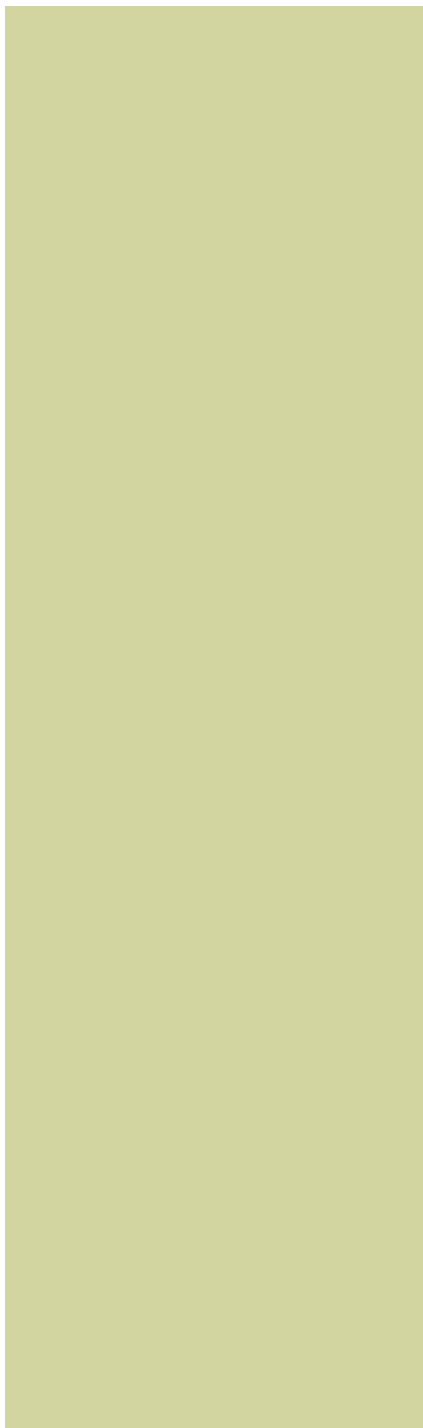
The Health Care Act 1999 also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is accessible to all, including the introduction of a new system of primary care, the introduction of a new system of community care, and the introduction of a new system of mental health care. The Act also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is affordable, including the introduction of a new system of health insurance, the introduction of a new system of health care financing, and the introduction of a new system of health care delivery.

The Health Care Act 1999 also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is of high quality, including the introduction of a new system of quality assurance, the introduction of a new system of quality improvement, and the introduction of a new system of quality evaluation. The Act also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is of high value, including the introduction of a new system of value for money, the introduction of a new system of value for care, and the introduction of a new system of value for health.

The Health Care Act 1999 also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is of high safety, including the introduction of a new system of safety management, the introduction of a new system of safety improvement, and the introduction of a new system of safety evaluation. The Act also sets out a number of measures to ensure that care is of high effectiveness, including the introduction of a new system of effectiveness management, the introduction of a new system of effectiveness improvement, and the introduction of a new system of effectiveness evaluation.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million.

There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing so fast that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing.

Another reason is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many countries, even in those that have made significant progress in education.

For example, in India, the number of illiterate people has increased from 100 million in 1980 to 150 million in 1990.

In China, the number of illiterate people has increased from 100 million in 1980 to 150 million in 1990.

In the United States, the number of illiterate people has increased from 100 million in 1980 to 150 million in 1990.

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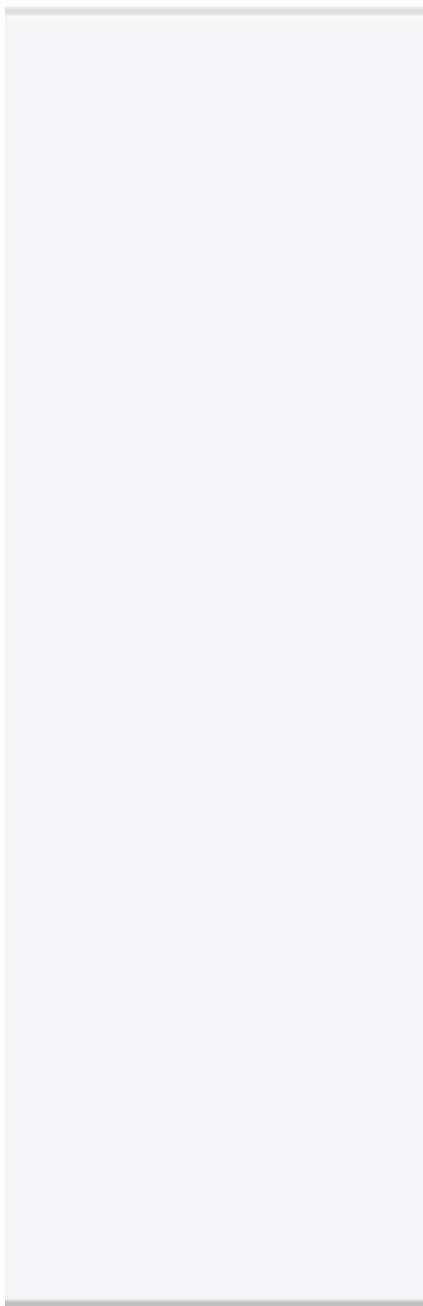




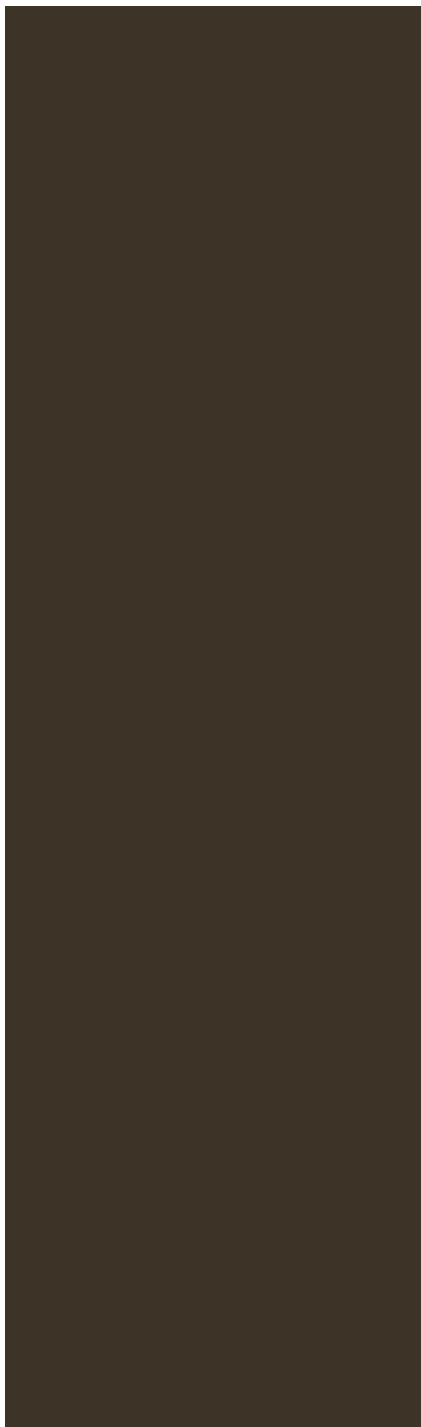


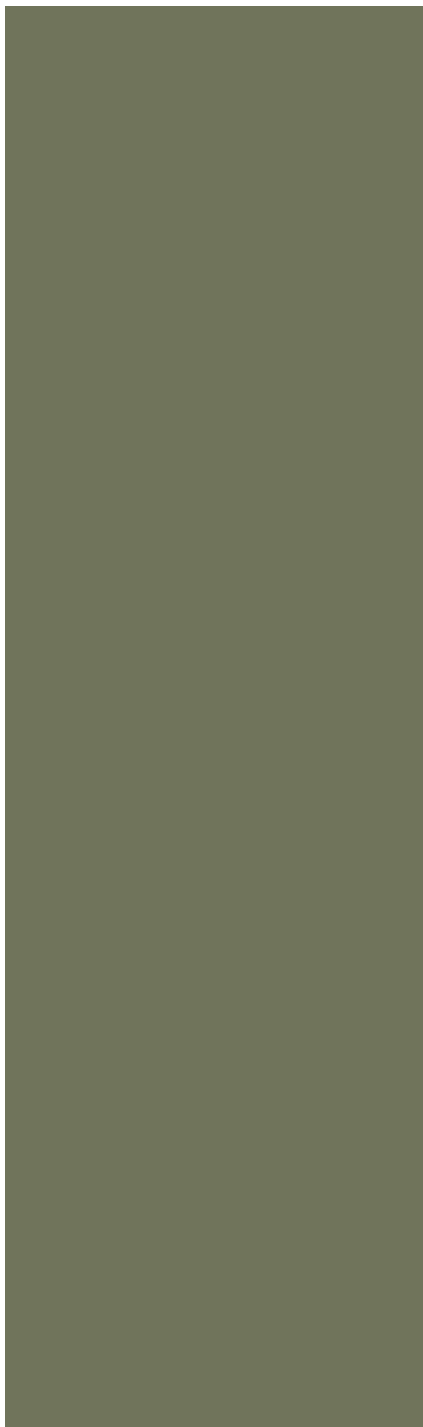


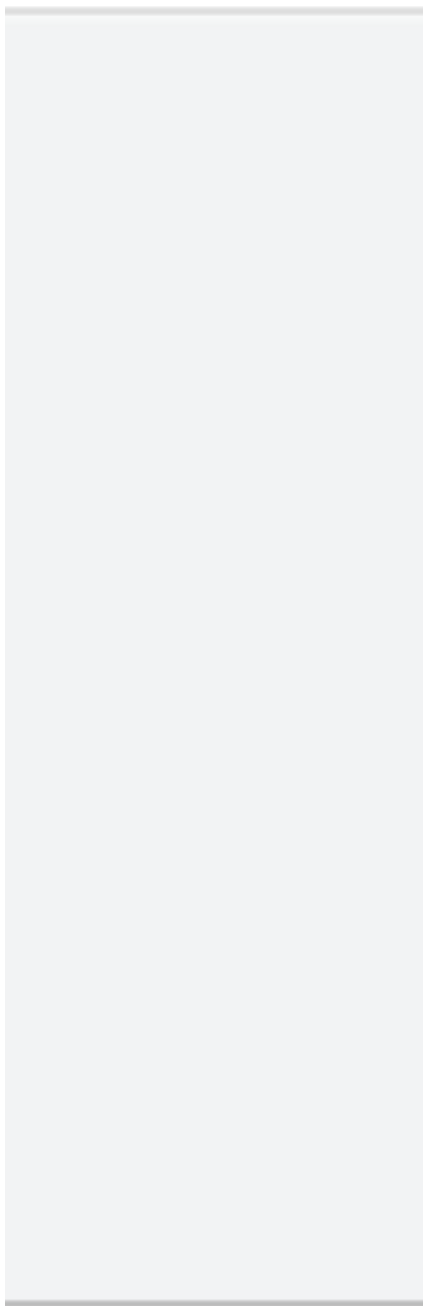
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 35% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 25% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1995, 35% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 25% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to women's skills. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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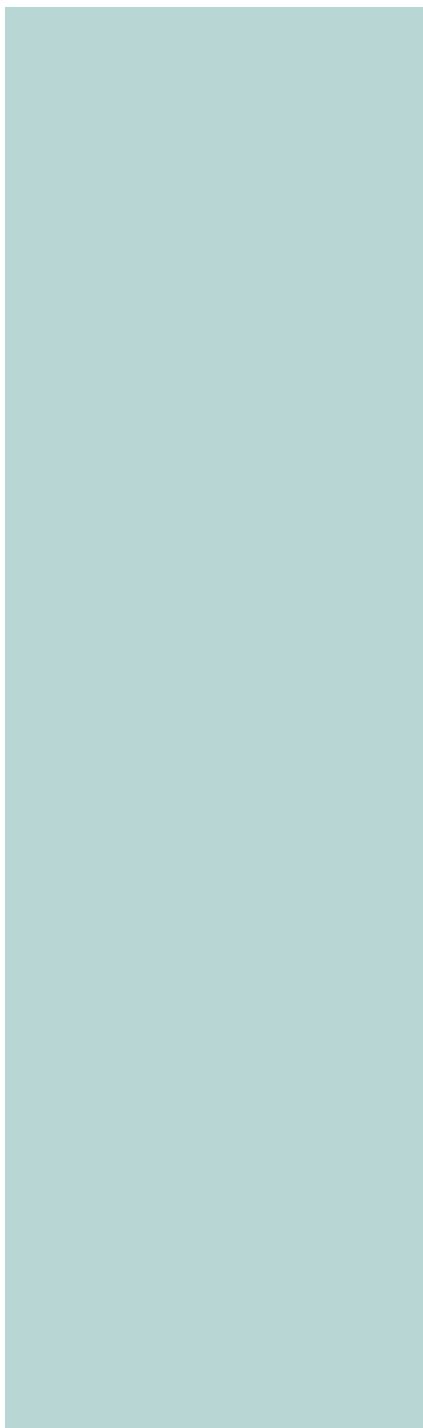
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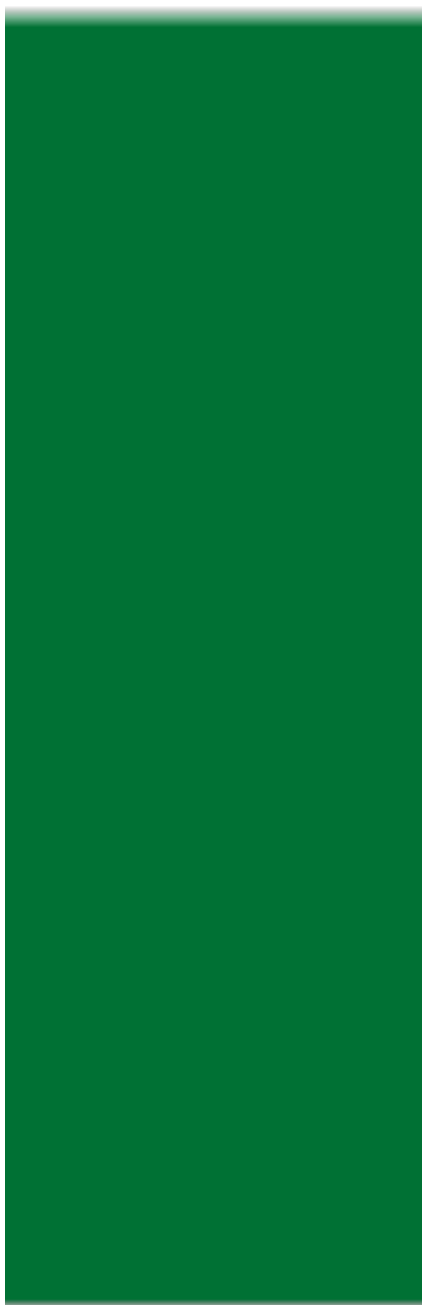
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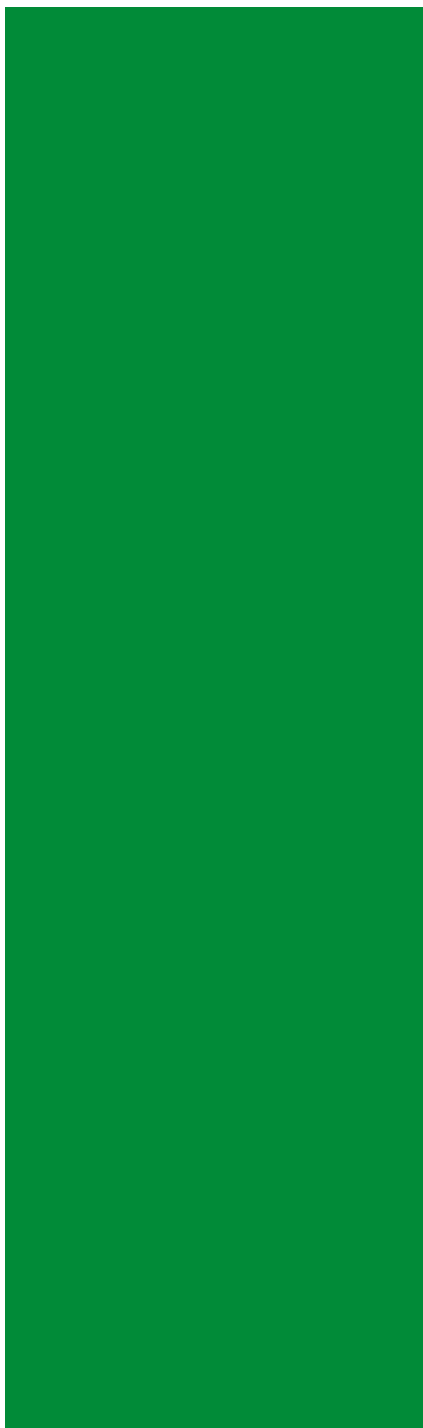


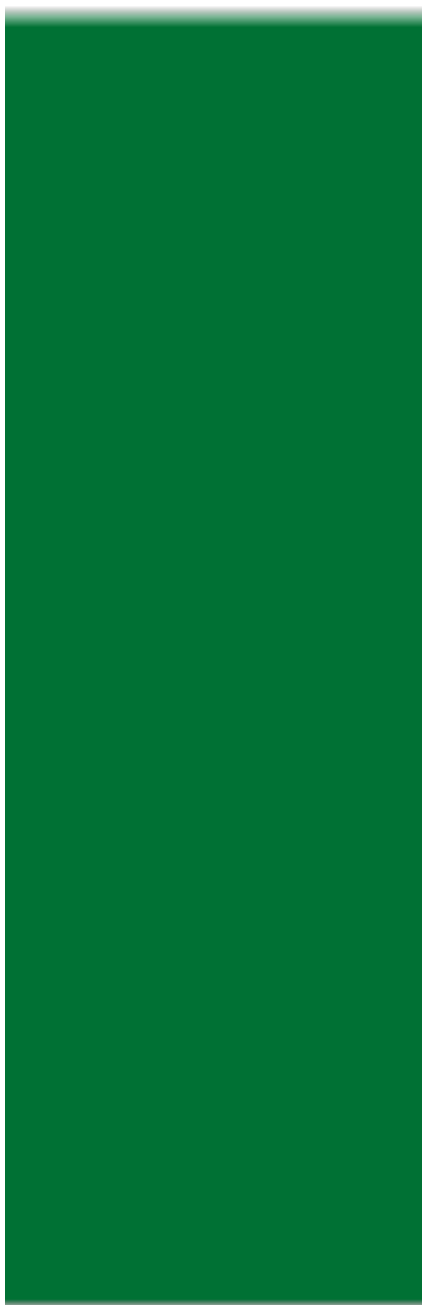












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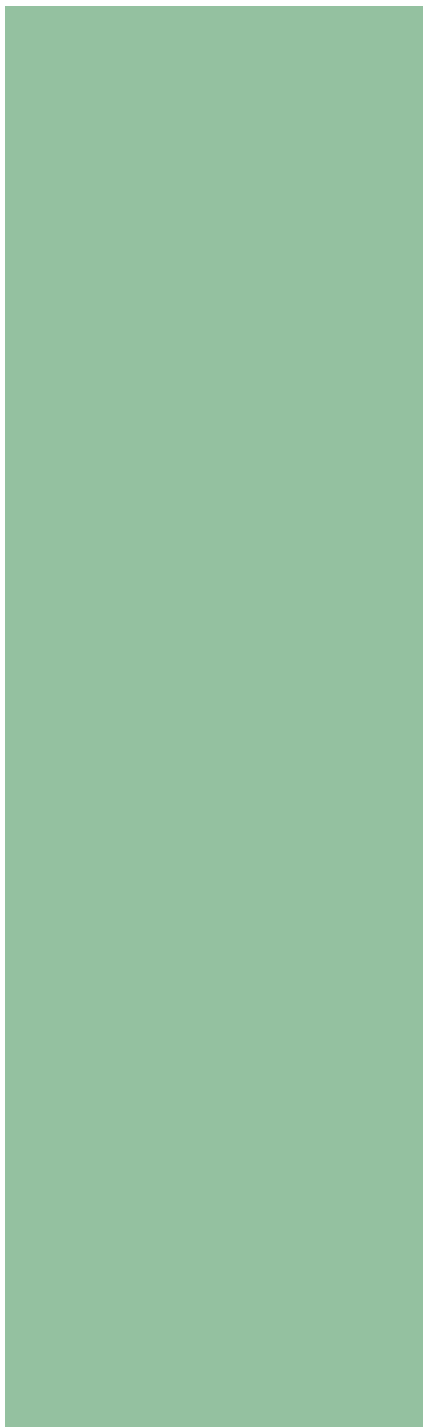
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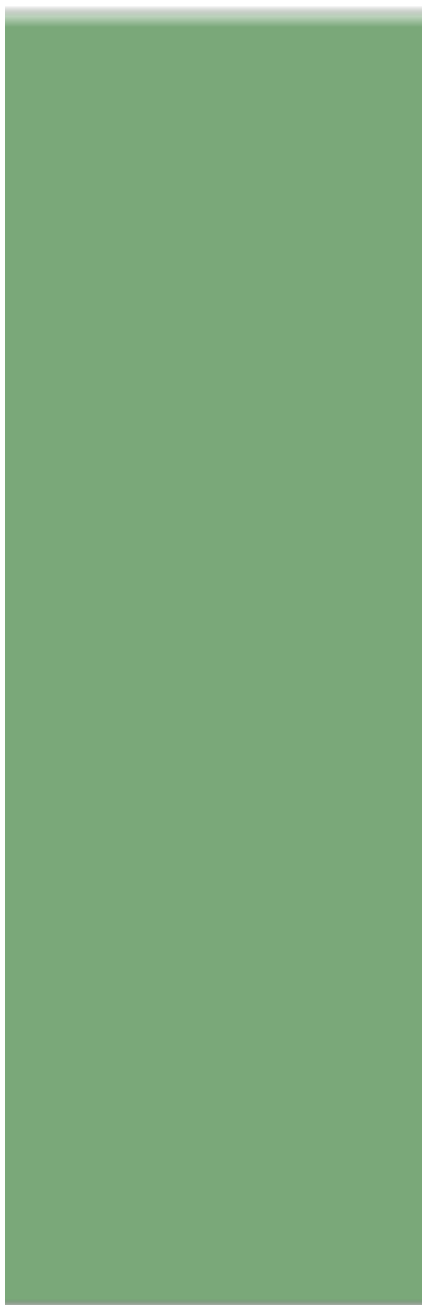
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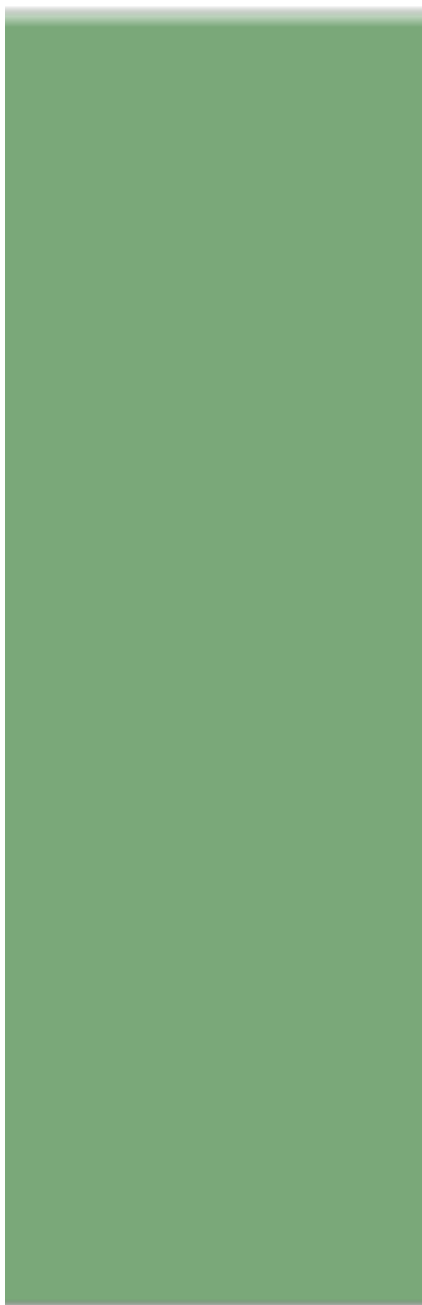












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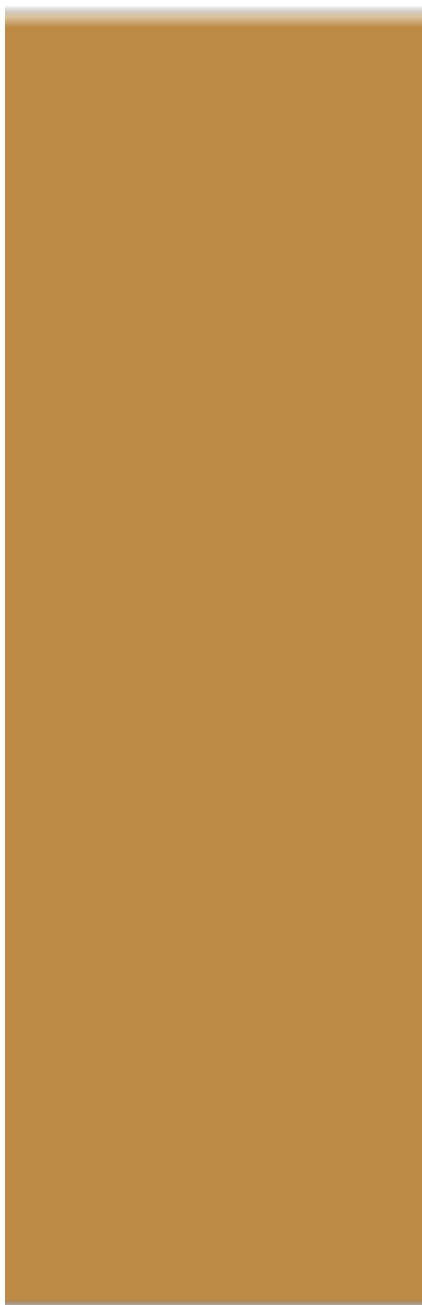
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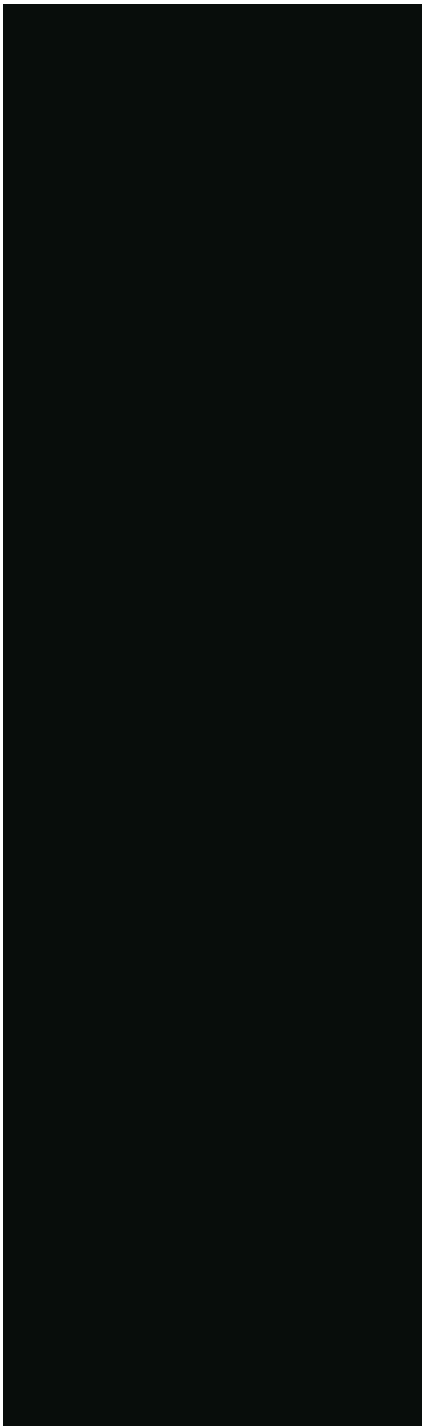


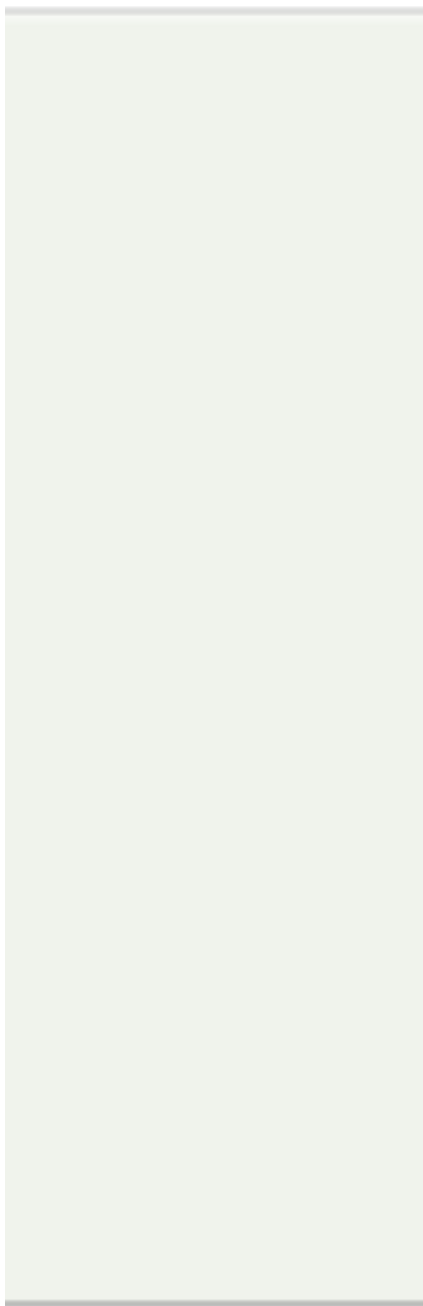




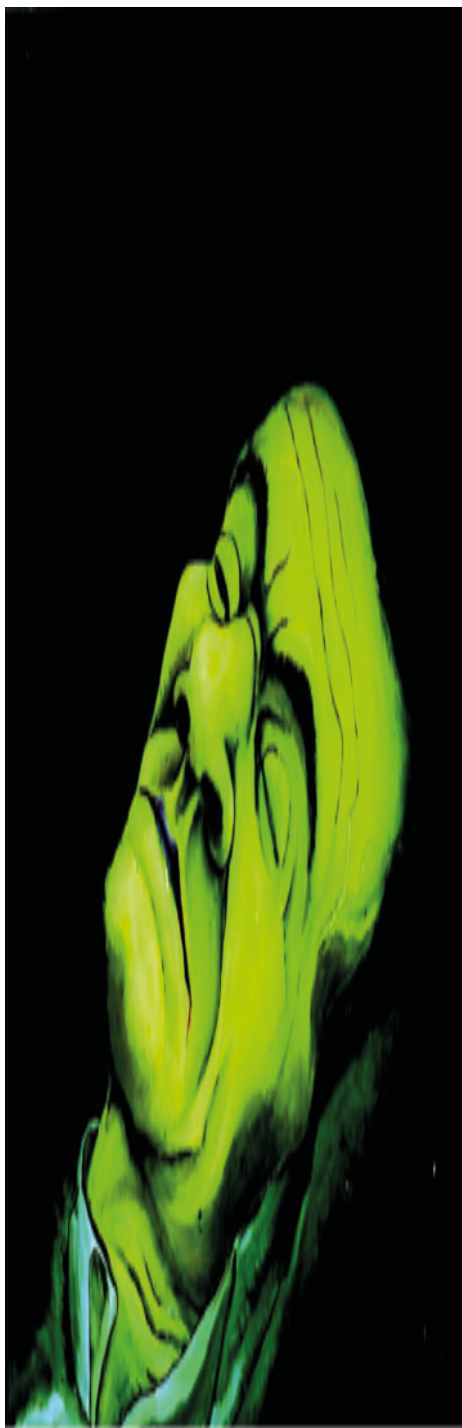


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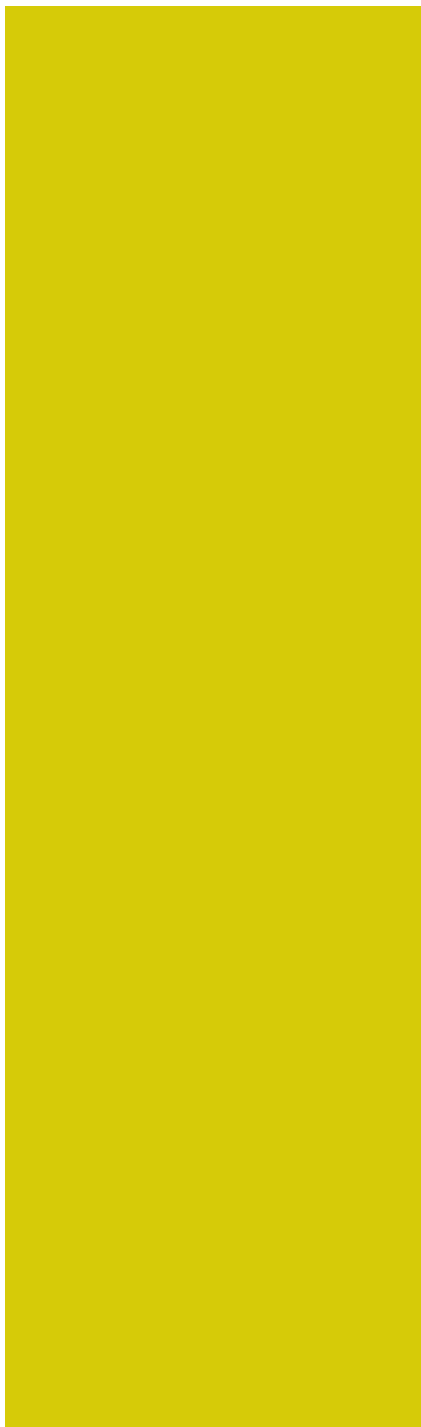




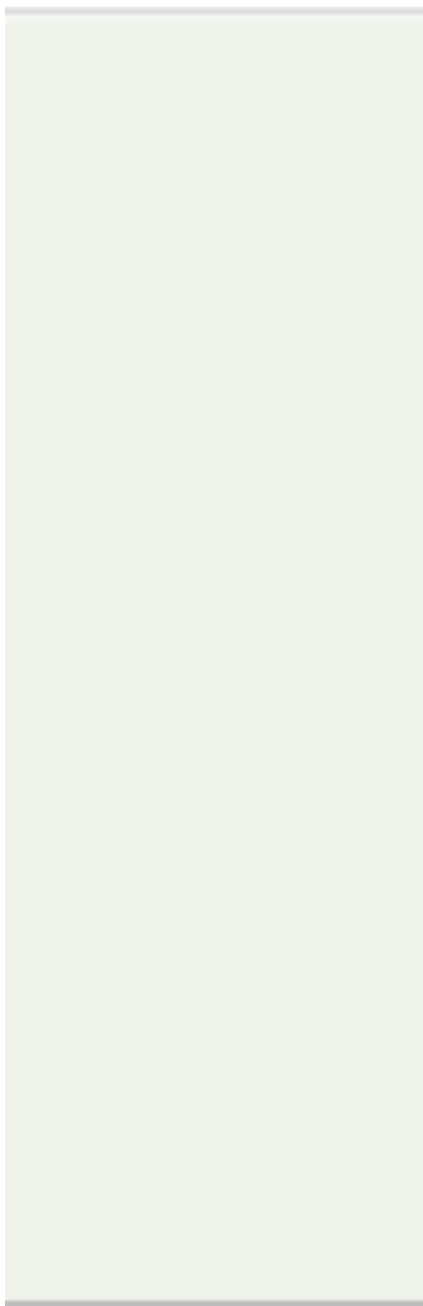




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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 1.5 million by the year 2020 (Office for National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population as one of the key priorities for the NHS.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1.2 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need; (2) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively. The strategy also sets out a number of specific targets for the government to achieve by 2010.

One of the key areas of the strategy is the need to improve the health and social care of older people. The government has committed itself to a number of specific measures to achieve this, including: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health and social care services that are available to older people.

Another key area of the strategy is the need to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The government has committed itself to a number of specific measures to achieve this, including: (1) ensuring that older people are consulted about their care; (2) ensuring that older people are able to make choices about their care; and (3) ensuring that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy also sets out a number of specific targets for the government to achieve by 2010. These include: (1) increasing the number of health and social care professionals who specialise in the care of older people by 20%; (2) improving the training and education of health and social care professionals; and (3) increasing the number of health and social care services that are available to older people by 20%.

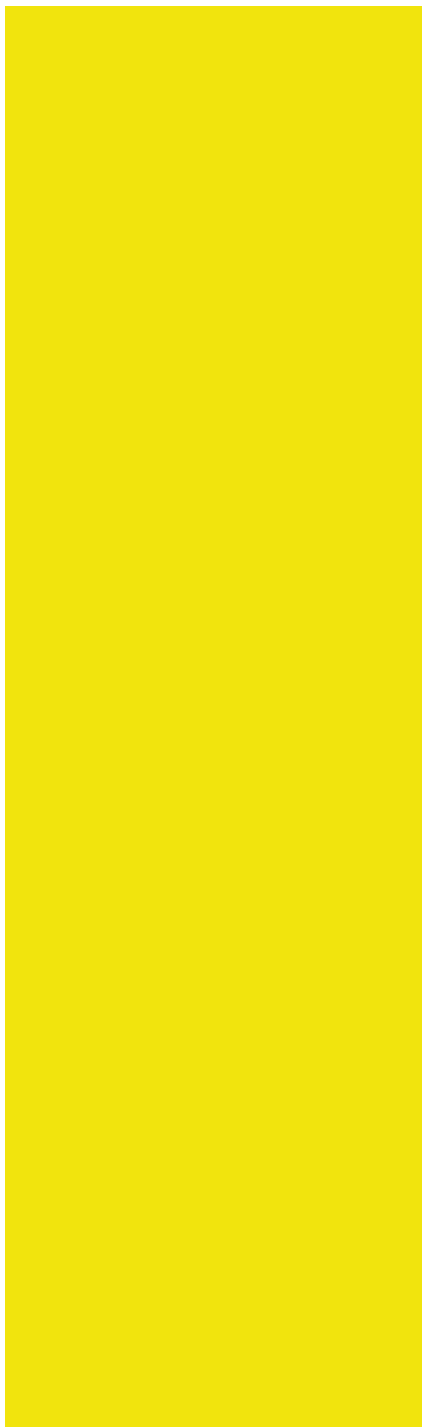
The strategy is a landmark document, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the health and social care of older people. It is a document that will guide the government's actions in the years ahead, and it is a document that will ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture, by using more water, or by using more fertilizers and pesticides.

Another way to meet this demand is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving the way that food is stored and distributed, or by encouraging people to eat less meat.

There are many other ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is best.

The world's population is growing, and the demand for food and other resources is increasing. We need to find ways to meet this demand without harming the environment.

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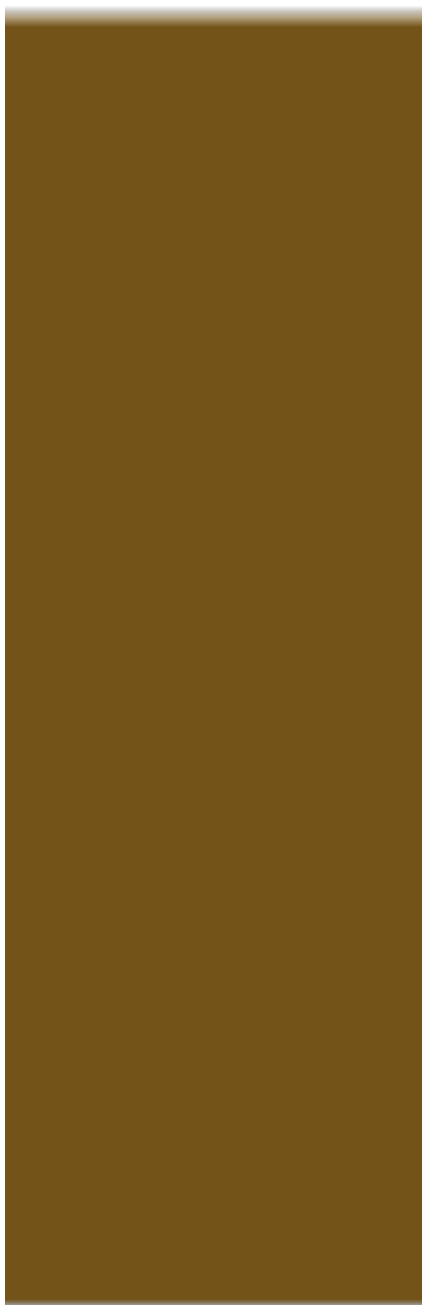
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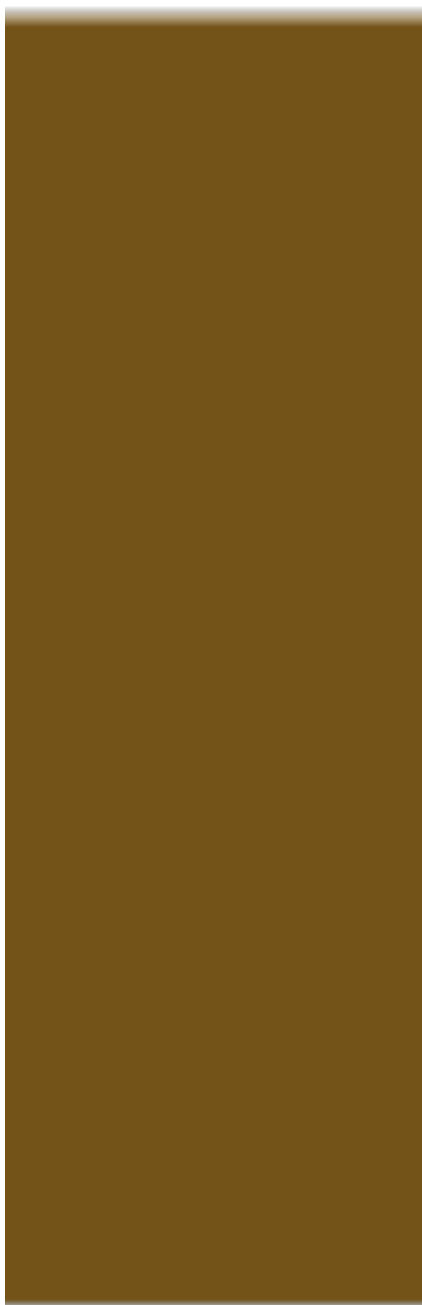




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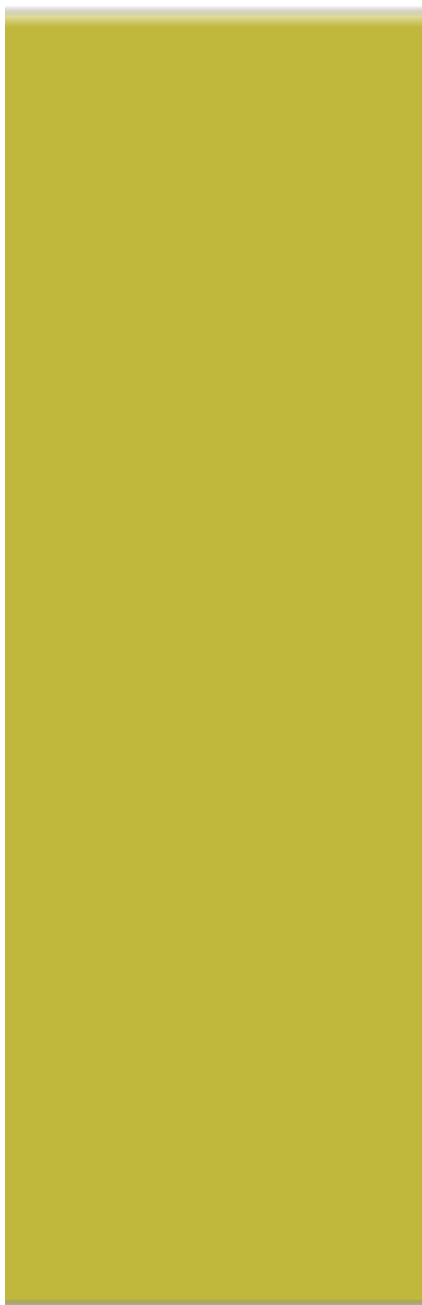






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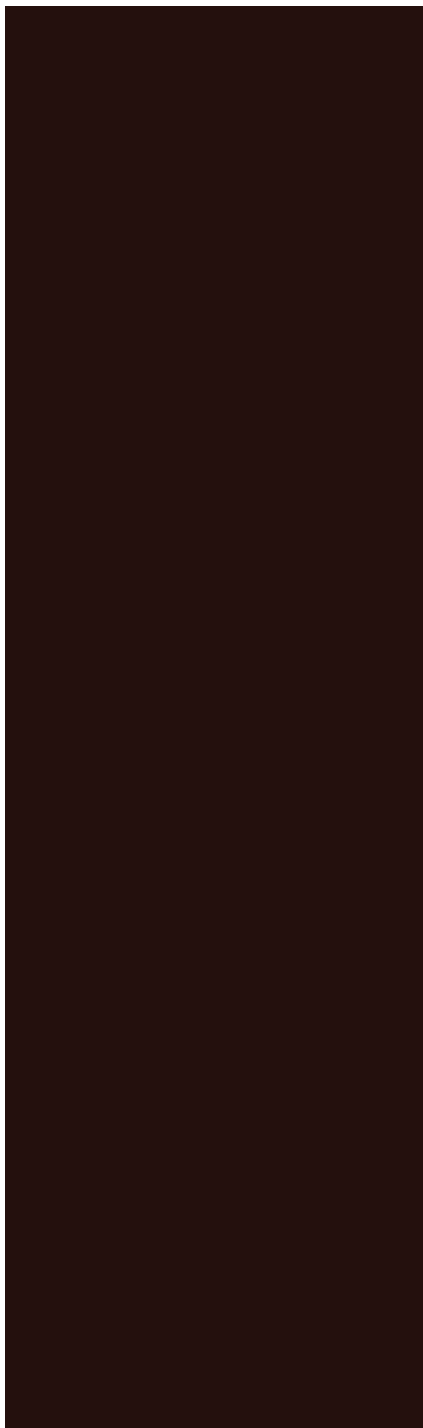






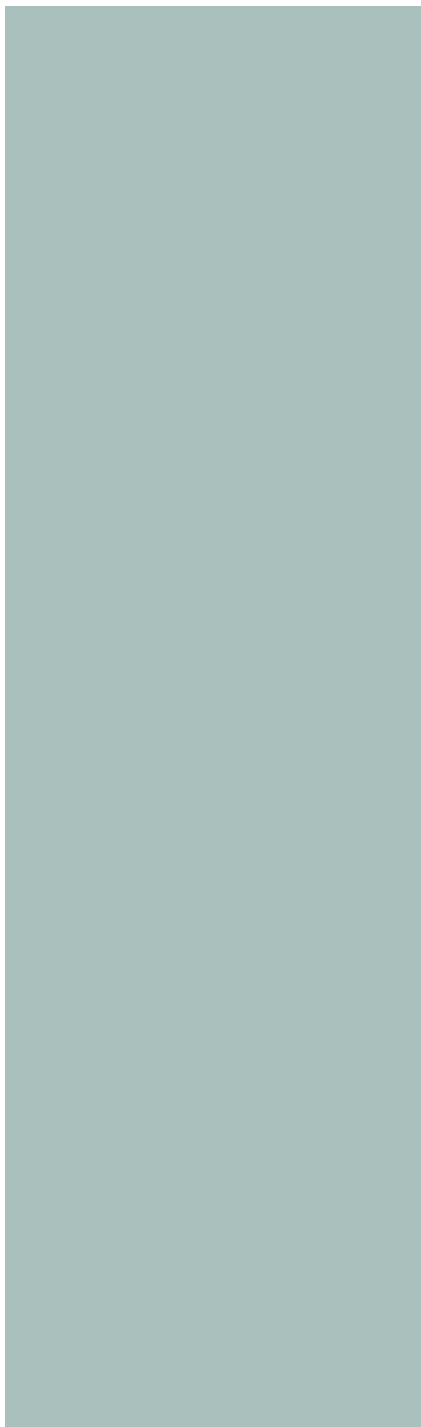


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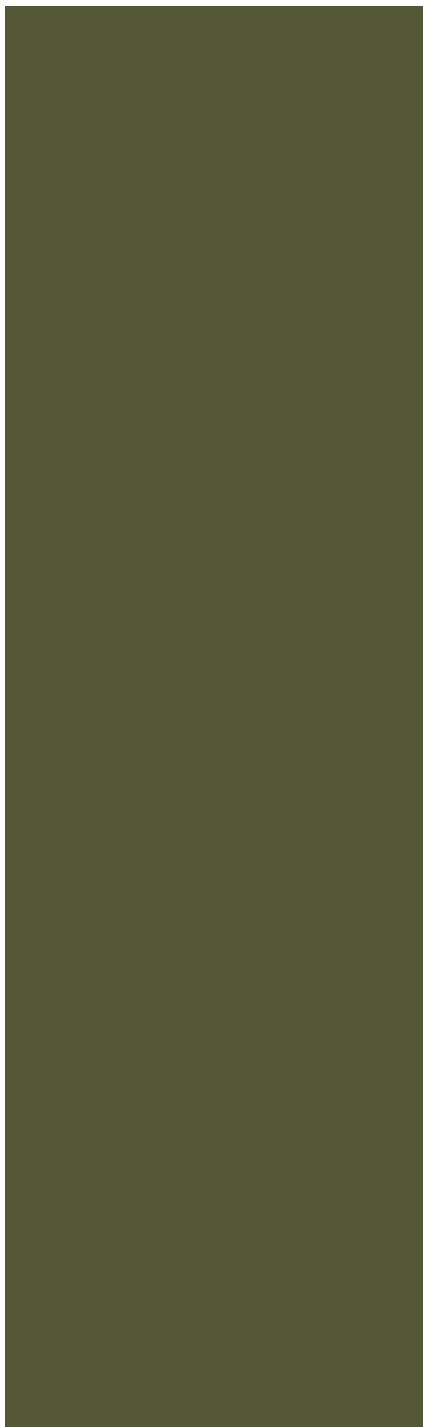


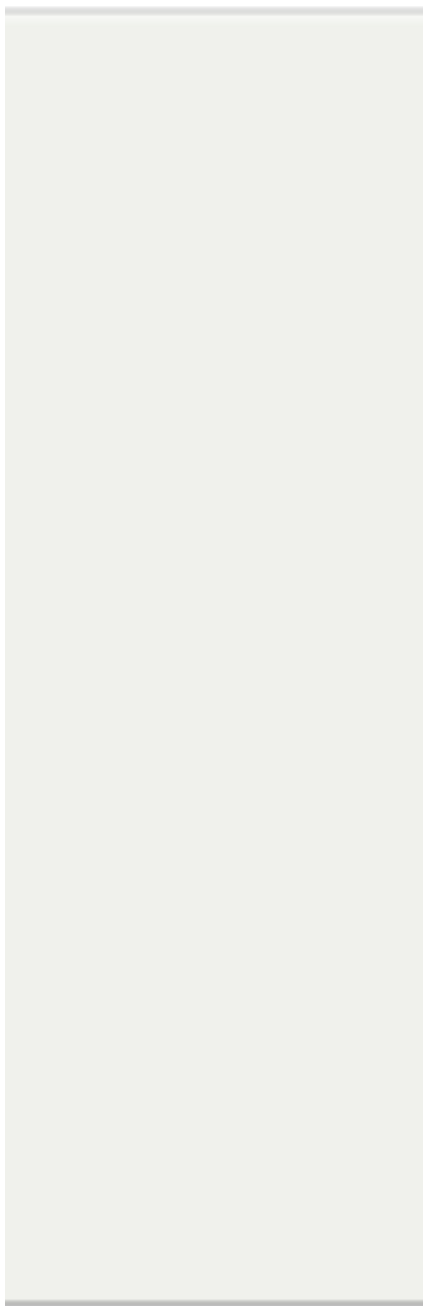




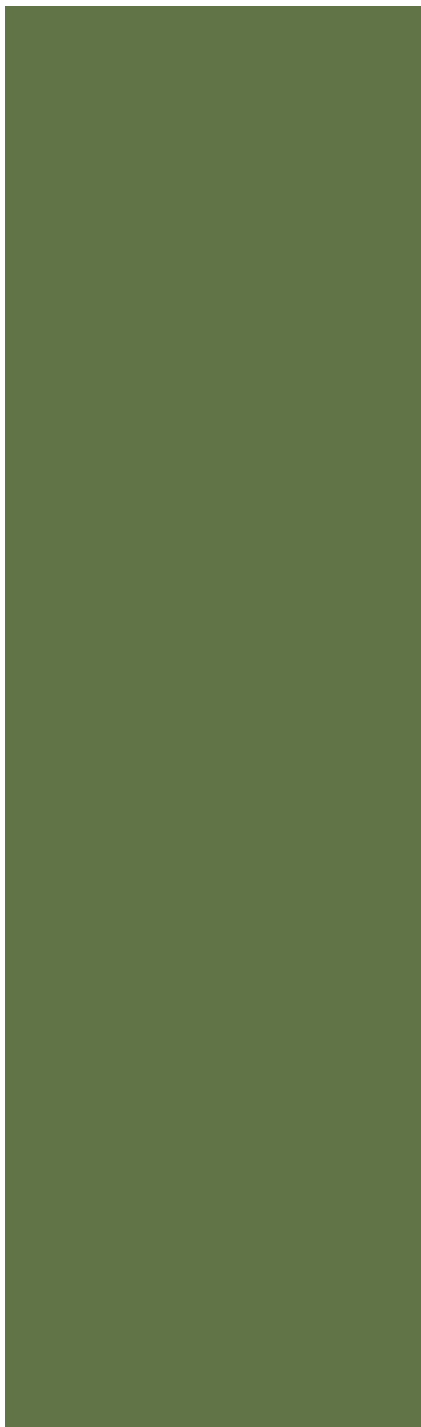


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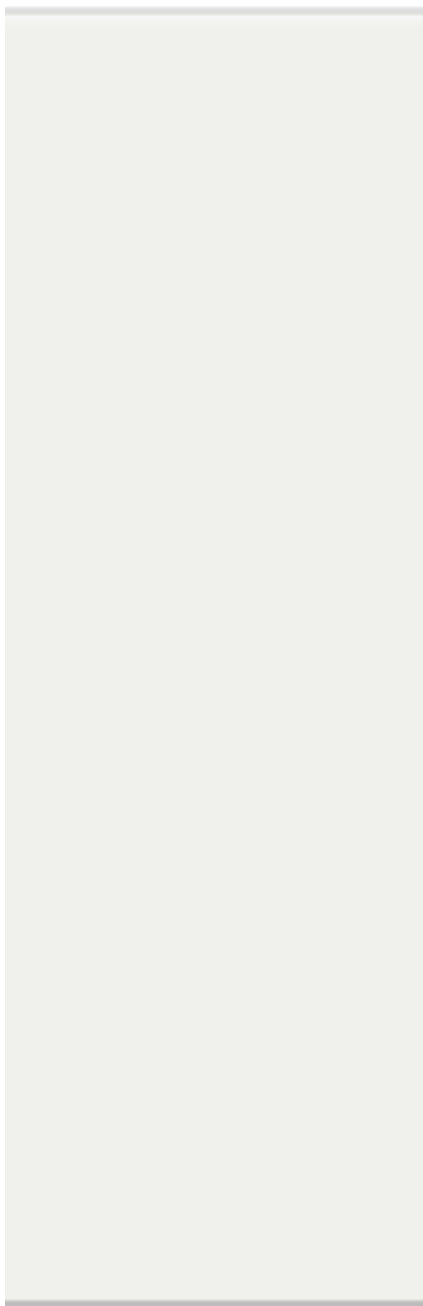




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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations, 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are under 15 years of age has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the birth rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of children per woman, a decline in the number of women who are having children, and a decline in the number of women who are having children at a young age.

Second, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.7 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

Third, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.7 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

Fourth, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.7 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

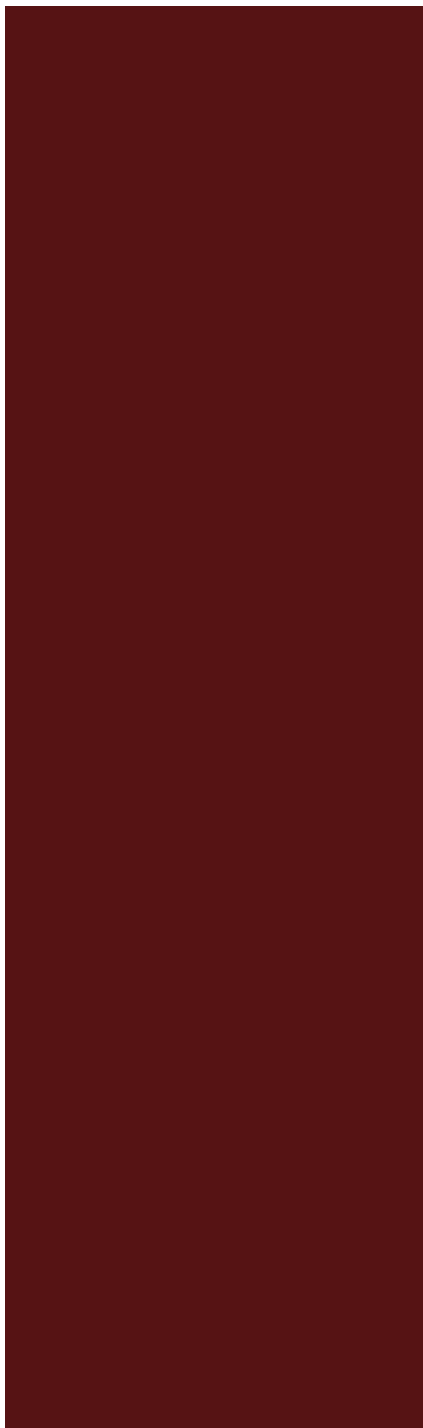
Fifth, the number of people who are 65 years of age and over has increased from 0.5 billion in 1990 to 0.7 billion in 1999. This is due to a decline in the death rate, which has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases, a decline in the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases, and a decline in the number of people who are dying from accidents.

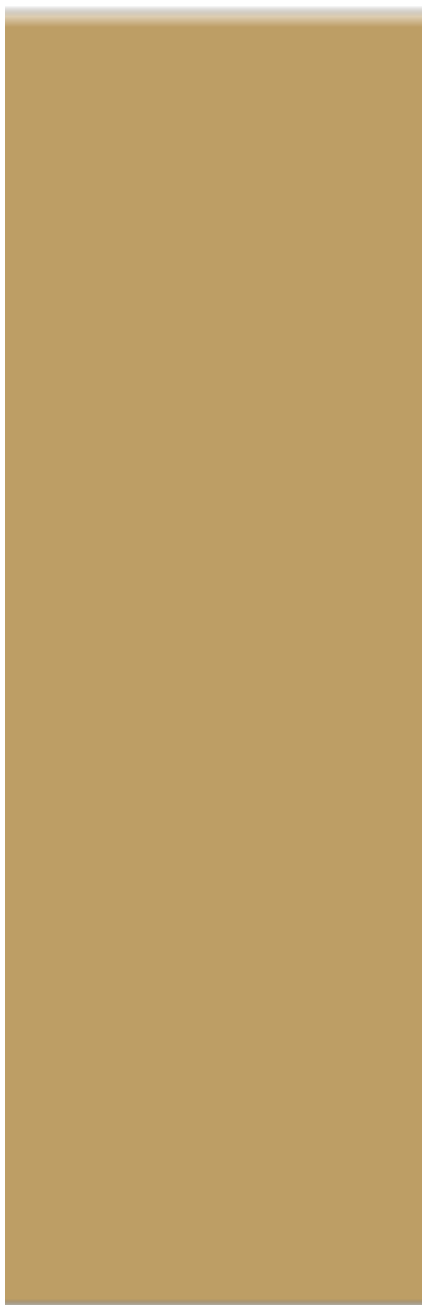
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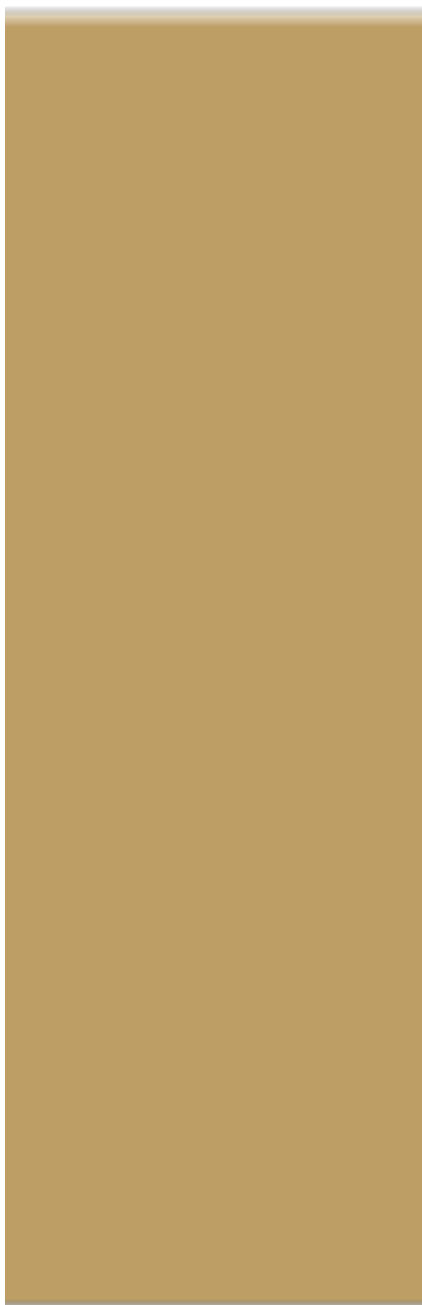




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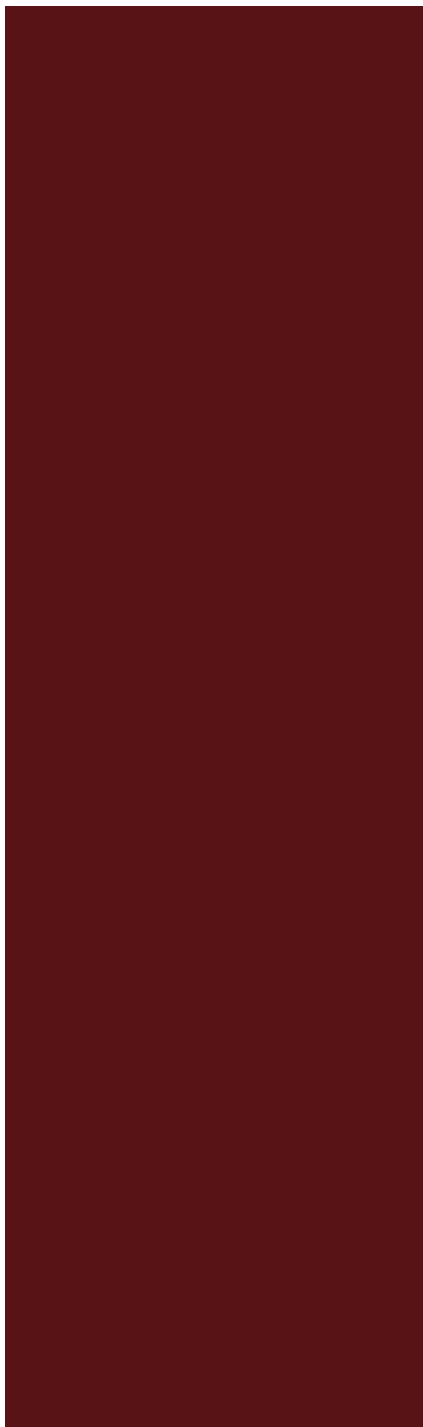


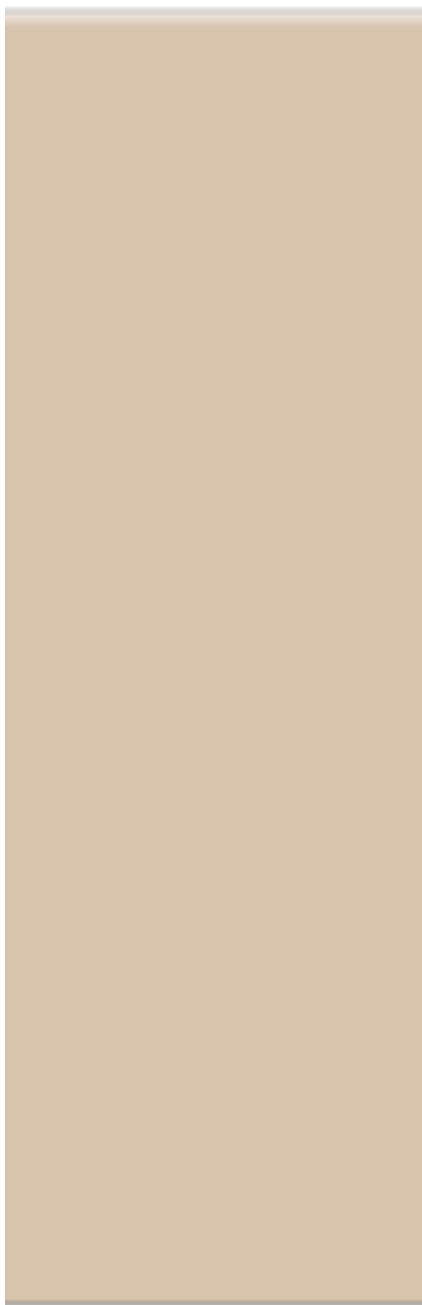






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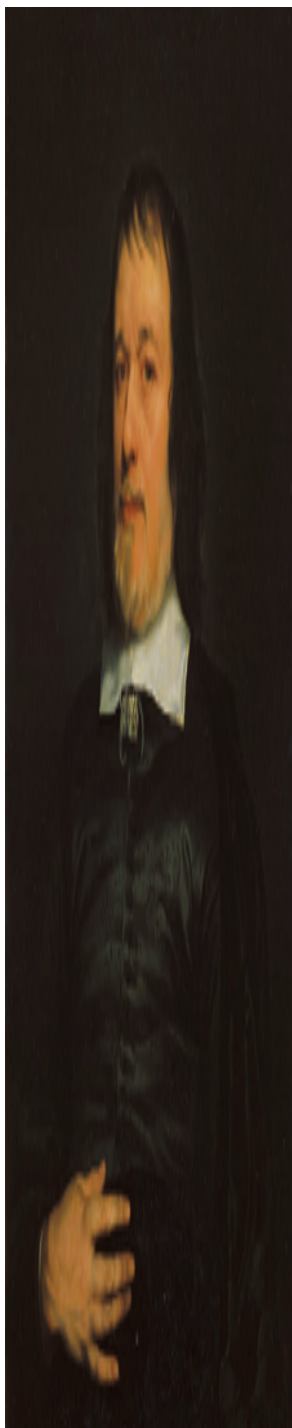


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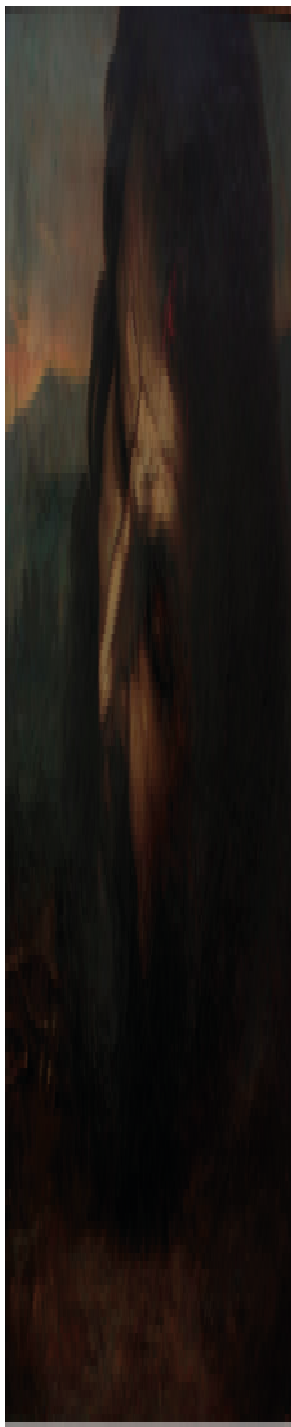
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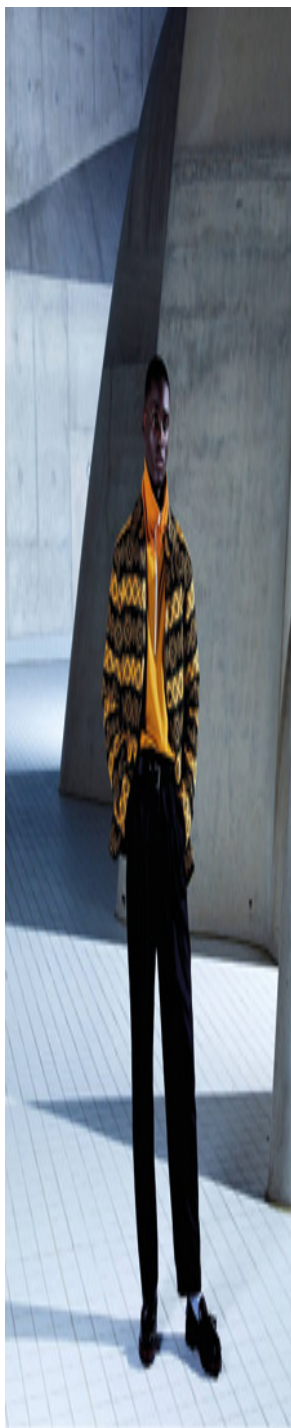
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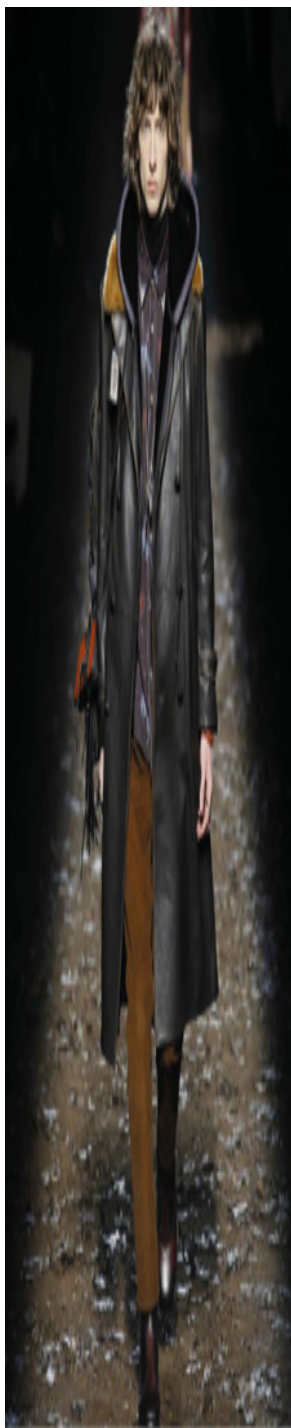
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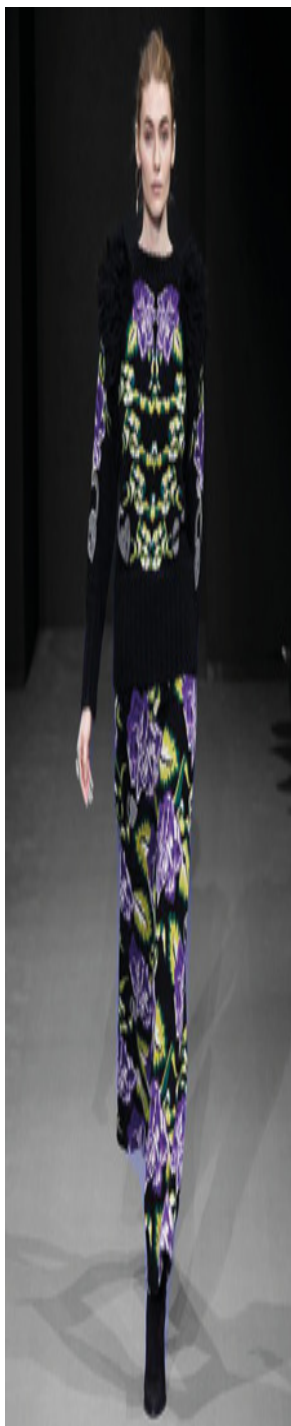
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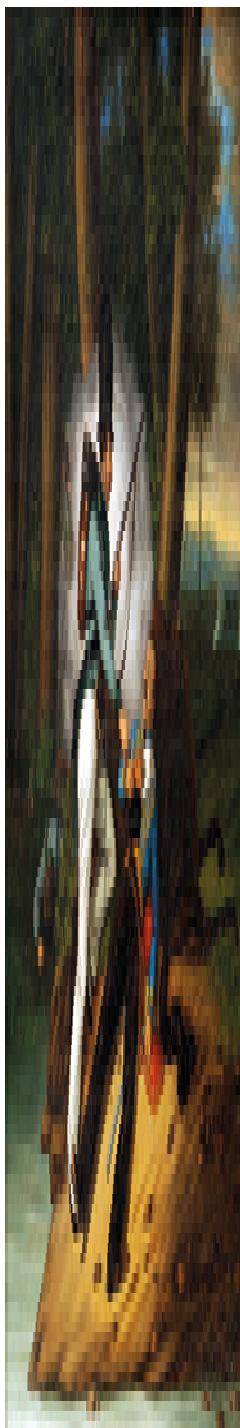
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